BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1814. [NUMBER 1273.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

HAVE
FOR PRIVATE SALE

A very handsome Europe Curricle, well built, with Lamps, shifting Tandem shafts, and Harness with Prince's Mounting.

Price - - - - - Rupees 1000—

Bombay, 26th October, 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.
THIS DAY
WILL SELL
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Hormasjee Bomanjee's,
COTTON SCREWS
OPPOSITE THE
POLICE OFFICE.

A quantity of rejected Beer in Casks, from Hodgson, imported by the Ship JAVA CAPTAIN TEMPLER.

Bombay, October 26th 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
A few remaining Copies
OF THE
Company's New Charter.
PRICE;—7 RUPEES EACH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 26th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th Oct. 1814

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. J. Hawkes, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. to the situation of Adjutant to that Batalion in the room of Lieutenant Bunyan deceased.—date of appointment, 27th September 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Colabah, on Monday the 24th Instant, Alexander Young, Esq. Surgeon to H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, whose loss, as a sincere Friend, and highly esteemed member of Society, will be long, and sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers, and all those who knew and could justly appreciate his merits.

On the 25th.—Instant, Assistant Surgeon John Willis, of the G. Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

SAILED Oct.—20 Ship Java Capt. Henry Templer, for England.

Ditto 22d. Ship Hamoody, Nacqudah Ebram Ally, for Cannanore.

Ditto 23d. His Majestys Ship Acorn, Joseph Prior Esq. Captain, on a Cruizer.

Ditto the H. C's. Cruizer Mercury, Lieut. Thomas Hart, on a Cruize.

Ditto the Hon'ble C's Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur on a Cruize.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 26, 1814.

WE cannot but suspect that too much importance has been attached to the late disturbances at Paris, and so far from being surprized at them we only wonder that more have not occurred; and we think that the highest meed of praise is due to all the allied commanders for their prudent conduct, being of opinion that the greatest success has, on the whole, attended their endeavors to restrain the ardent spirits of their gallant followers. To suppose that the allied soldiers would not boast of their exploits and of their having vanquished the veterans of the ci-devant *great nation*, and that such manifestations of exulting feelings would not lead, disrelished, as they must, of neeessity, be, by the French, to consequenees of no trifling description, is to evince but scanty knowledge of human nature. The only effectual way to prevent their recurrence was by, widely, separating the disputants, and now that *Magdeburg*, *Antwerp*, *Bergenopzoom*, and *Mantua*, together with those other strong fortresses which were agreed to be ceded by the French, are, in fact, given up to the different powers who are to retain them, we are happy find that such has been the course pursued, and that the allied troops are now hastening homeward in every direction; the consequence is we shall hear little if any thing more of broils between the French and allied soldiers. Some bickering however may still be looked for between the national and regular troops of France, since we are led, by the observations of one who has been lately residing at Paris, to believe that strong sensations of jealousy agitate the bosoms of the latter at the marked attention which has been paid, and the precedence which has been given, by the King to the former, with the view, as it is said, of conciliating the minds of the Parisians.

The most magnificent preparations were making at Vienna for the reception of the Emperor; and it is with no small concern we hear that the Arch Duke Charles, who, once, was the pride of Austria, had dwindled into a state of the most perfect insignificance. No public trust whatever is reposed in him, and his company we are told is even avoided by the principal part of the Austrian noblesse. To his culpable conduct after the battle of Asperne much of the odium, now attached to him, is attributed.

The Pope has addressed to his subjects a proclamation, dated Cesena the 4th of May, in which he states that the triumph of divine mercy in his favor was at length completed. That compelled by unprecedented violence to quit his pacific residence and the society of his beloved subjects, and then transported from one country to another, he was condemned to groan for the space of five years under the empire of force.—That he had shed tears of sorrow in his prison. At first on account of the church intrusted to his care, since he knew its wants without being able to afford it any help; afterwards on account of the people subject to his authority; for the cry of their tribulations came to him without its being in his power to hold out any consolation. That nevetheless the bitterness of his vexation was sweetened by the lively confidence, that the God of Mercy justly incensed against his sins, would at last be appeased; would lift up his powerful hand to break the bow of his (the Pope's) enemy, and dash to pieces the chains which bent his, God's, Vicar to the earth.

That his hopes had not been deluded. That the human pride which pretended to equal itself to the Almighty had been humbled, and his deliverance, one of the objects which the generous efforts of the high Allied Powers had in view, effected in a manner, both wonderful and sudden.

That penetrated with the obligations which he owed to the powerful being, who directs the human fate, he should not cease to bless and to publish his glory.

That he was eager to consecrate the first moments of his liberty to the good of the Church, which having been redeemed with the price of the blood of its divine founder, ought to be the principal object of his Apostolic solicitude.

That to this end it was that he had wished to accelerate his return to Rome for the purpose of taking charge in the first place, as Pope, of the numerous and important objects connected with the Catholic religion, and in the second, as Sovereign, to satisfy as speedily as possible the ardent desire he had to meliorate the fortune of his subjects.—that strong reasons had however hitherto prevented the execution of this project, but that he now proposed & shortly hoped to bind them close to his heart, as a tender father embraces with transport his dear Children after a long and painful voyage.

That in the mean time, he would be preceded by one of his Legates, who by virtue of an authority under his hand would retake possession for him and his holy see, both at Rome and other provinces, by other subordinate Plenipotentiaries whom he had already chosen, of his temporal sovereignty, so essentially connected with the independence of his spiritual power.—That such Legate would proceed in concert with a commission of state named by him for the provisional government of the interior, and would take all the measures, which might contribute to the happiness of his faithful subjects, as much as circumstances would allow of.

That if, in consequence of the then general military dispositions, he should not be able immediately to resume the sovereignty of all the ancient possessions of the church, he doubted not but that he should recover them very soon; trusting no less to the inviolability of his own rights, none of which it was his intention in the least to prejudice by his then present act, than to the enlightened justice of the invincible allied sovereigns, from whom he had received particular assurances the most pleasing on the subject.—

That his peaceful ministry imposed on him a duty to exhort all his subjects to preserve with the greatest care this peace, the long continuance of which was one of the wishes nearest his heart, & that whoever attempted to disturb it under any pretence whatever should most infallibly be punished with all the rigour of the Law.

That he thereby declared to his people, that if any one amongst them should be found guilty of any crime, it should be reserved exclusively to his sovereign authority to judge and to punish the same.

At the time that Joseph Buonaparte fled precipitately from Spain he was so closely pursued, that, in a moment of fright, he jumped from his coach and abandoned it in the open road. On coming to examine it carefully, there was found under the roof, a very considerable collection of Pictures of great value, which had been stolen from the Churches and the Palaces of Madrid, and from which the Frames had been taken away, to render the carriage of them the more easy. They were sent to the Duchess of Wellington, and were lately in London—That Lady had sent a list of them to the Spanish Regency for the purpose of ascertaining their lawful owners, to whom they were to be given up.

On the 9th of May, Victor Emmanuel King of Sardinia, arrived at Genoa in the Boyne, 98; his reception was most brilliant. He was accompanied by the Russian Prince Kuslowski Count Roburent his grand ecuyer, and various other persons. The English fleet at Genoa, exclusive of the Boyne, consisted, on that day, of the *Malta*, carrying the Admirals flag, the *Fame*, *Berwick*, *Edinburgh*, *America*; the Frigates, *Alcmene*, *Iphigenia*, and la *Furieuse*.

The Genoa Gazette contains a proclamation of Ferdinand the fourth, late King of Naples, dated Palermo 24th April, in which, after stating, how much he has been grieved by the endeavours of his enemies to induce the belief that he had renounced his right to that Kingdom, he declares, not only that he never has, but that he never will admit of any proposition of indemnity, nor except any compensation for the said Kingdom; being resolutely determined to retain his right thereto, and to transmit the same to his immediate successor, as it was by his august father transmitted to him.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It may gratify the lovers of exotics and amateurs in Botany to be informed that a thriving plant of the Calumba creeper has just been introduced into this Island, and is now planted out with every precaution that can promise success in a garden in the vicinity of the Governor's Country-house.

By way of refreshing the memory of your readers I may repeat that this plant, whose root constitutes one of the most elegant and salubrious bitters of our Materia Medica has hitherto remained a nondescript—and that a most laudable attempt to fulfil this *desideratum* was made by Dr. Berry of Madras so far back as 1806, but the object was unavoidably defeated by his plant yielding only male flowers—which however he distinctly described and consigned to the pages of that respectable repository—the Asiatic researches Vol. x. Should the subject of this notice happily prove a female individual my utmost wishes will be gratified. Similar means will be adopted to communicate to the public its Botanical description, with the requisite drawings to illustrate it.

It is but a just tribute of praise to add that the community, here, are indebted for this valuable acquisition to his Excellency Don Josse Maria de Castro e Almeida, Governor of Damaun, who with a laudable desire to promote useful pursuits exerted the influence of his high station in procuring at the request of a Medical Gentleman of this Presidency a box full of fresh roots from Mozambique, their indigenous soil, whence after a long passage they reached Damaun on the 11th inst. & their present perfect preservation is a striking proof of the care & attention with which the experiment has been conducted thus far.

Your most obedient servant,
BOTANO-PHILOS.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1814.

P. S. The state of the plant this Day (24th Oct.) is as follows, one strong shoot 4½ feet high—at 2-3ds of its heighth sending off a side shoot also healthy—at intermediate distances from the origin of the main stem there are three radical [illegible] of a conical shape—peeping above the [illegible] and replete with seemingly fresh circulating juices of a deep yellow colour—and these only retained from flowing by a thin Epidermis.

The soil of the box is composed of a fine sand which, coinciding with that brought with Dr. Berry's plant, affords a presumption of its being it's congenial element.

CALCUTTA.

BUY.]—SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1814.—[SELL.

Rs. ANS.		Rs ANS.
DIS. 10 8	SIX per Cent. Loan Obligation. . . .	11 0 DIS.

Engliſh Extracts.

WHITE HALL.—4TH MARCH.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased in the name and in behalf of the King to permit Arthur Marquis of Wellington, Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter and commander of the Allied Forces in Spain and Portugal to accept and wear the insignias of Knight Grand Cross of the Military Royal order of Maria Thereza, and of the Knight Grand Cross of the Swediſh Military Royal order of Sword, which their Majeſties the Emperor of Auſtria, and the King of Sweden were respectively pleased to confer on the Marquis of Wellington in testimony of the high opinion which those Sovereigns entertain of his great merits and brilliant exploits.

It does not ſeem to be generally underſtood, though it is clearly a fact, that the Electorate of Hanover will go to heirs male; no female can ſucceed thereto. Now, upon the demiſe of his preſent Majeſty and the Regent, the Princeſs Charlotte, though of courſe heireſs to the Crown, will not be ſovereign of Hanover: the King's younger sons in ſucceſſion, and the heir male of such last possessor, will have the German dominions.

The new ſhip of the line the Nelson, the largest and finest vessel ever known in the Britiſh Navy, is now completed at Woolwich, and the launch of her is reserved as an interesting ſpectacle for the illustrious Sovereigns who are about to visit this island.

News was yesterday, (May the 17th), received in town of the death of his Serene Highness the Duke of MECKLENBURG STRELITZ, her MAJESTY's brother.

MR. KEAN'S HAMLET.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—That which diſtinguiſhes the dramatic productions of Shakspeare from all others is the wonderful variety and perfect individuality of his characters. Each of these is as much itself and as absolutely independent of the reſt as if they were living persons not fictions of the mind. The poet appears for the time being to be indentified with the character he wiſhes to represent, and to pass from one to the other, like the same soul successively animating different bodies. By an art like that of the ventriloquiſt, he throws his imagination out of himself, and makes every word appear to proceed from the very mouth of the person whose name it bears. His plays alone are properly expreſſions of the passions, not descriptions of them. His characters are real beings of fleſh and blood; they speak like men, not like authors. One might suppose that he had ſtood by at the time and had overheard what passed. Each object and circumſtance seems to exiſt in his mind as it exiſted in nature, each several train of thought and feeling goes on of itself without effort or confuſion; in the world of his imagination every thing has a life, a place and being of its own.

These remarks are, we think, as applicable to *Hamlet*, as to any of Shakespeare's Tragedies. It is, if not the fineſt, perhaps the moſt inimitable of all his productions. *Lear* is firſt for the profound intensity of the passion; *Macbeth* for the wildness of the imagination and the glowing rapidity of the action: *Othello* for the progreſsive intereſt, and rapid alternations of feeling: *Hamlet* for perfect dramatic truth, and the unlooked-for developement of sentiment and character. Shakspeare has in this play ſhewn more of the magnanimity of genius, than in any other. There is no attempt to force an intereſt, but every thing is left to time and circumſtances. The intereſt is excited without premeditation or effort, the events succeed each other as matters of course, the characters think, and speak and act juſt as they would do, if they were left to themselves. The whole play is an exact transcript of what might have taken place at the Court of Denmark, five hundred years ago, before the modern refinements in morality and manners.

The character of *Hamlet* is itself a pure effuſion of genius. It is not a character marked by ſtrength of passion or will, but by refinement of thought and feeling. *Hamlet* is as little of the hero as a man can well be: but he is "a young and princely novice," full of high enthusiasm and quick sensibility,—the sport of circumſtances, queſtioning with fortune, and refining on his own feelings, and forced from the natural bias of his character by the ſtrangeness of his situation. He seems incapable of deliberate action, and is only hurried into extremities on the spur of the occasion, when he has no time to reflect, as in the scene where he kills *Polonius*, and where he alters the letters which *Rosencrantz*, & *Guildeſtern* take with them. At other times, he remains puzzled, undecided, and sceptical, dallies with his purposes till the occaſion is loſt, and always finds some reason to relapse into indolence and thoughtfulness again. For this reason he refuses to kill the *King* when he is at his prayers and by refinement in malice, which is [illegible] excuse for his own want of resolution, d[illegible]s evenge to some more fatal opportunity when he ſhall be engaged in some act "that has no reliſh of salvation in it." So he scruples to truſt the suggeſtions of the *Ghoſt*, contrives the scene of the play to have surer proof of his uncle's guilt and then reſts satisfied with this confirmation of his suspicions, and the success of his experiment, inſtead of acting upon it. The moral perfection of this character has been called in queſtion. It is more natural than conformable to rules; and if not more amiable, is certainly more dramatic on that account. *Hamlet* is not, to be sure, a *Sir Charles Grandiſon*. In general, there is little of the drab colowred quakerism of morality in the ethical delineations of "that noble and liberal casuiſt," as Shakespeare has been well called. He does not set his heroes in the ſtocks of virtue, to make mouths at their own situation. His plays are not transcribed from the whole Duty of Man! We confess, we are a little ſhocked at the want of refinement in *Hamlet*. The want of punctilious exactness of behaviour, either partakes of the "licence of the time," or belongs to the very excess of intellectual refinement in the character, which makes the common rules of life, as well as his own purpose, sit loose upon him. He may be said to be amenable only to the tribunal of his own thoughts, and is too much occupied with the airy world of contemplation to lay as much ſtress as he ought on the practical consequences of things. His habitual principles of action are unhinged, and "out of joint" with the time.

This character is probably of all others the moſt difficult to personate on the ſtage. It is like the attempt to embody a ſhadow.

> "Come then, the colours and the ground prepare.
> "Dip in the rainbow, trick her off in air,
> "Chuse a firm cloud, before it falls, and in it
> "Catch, ere ſhe change, the Cynthia of a minute."

Such nearly is the task which the actor imposes on himself in the part of *Hamlet*. It is quite remote from hardneſs and dry precision. The character is spun to the fineſt thread, yet never loses its continuity. It has the yielding flexibility of "a wave of the sea." It is made up of undulating lines, without a single ſharp angle. There is no set purpose, no ſtraining at a point. The observations suggeſted by the passing scene—the guſts of passion come and go like the sounds of music borne on the wind. The intereſts depends not on the action, but on the thoughts—on "that within which passes ſhew." Yet, in spite of these difficulties, Mr. Kean's representation of the character had the moſt brilliant success. It did not indeed come home to our feelings as *Hamlet* (that very *Hamlet* whom we read of in our youth, and seem almost to remember in our after-years), but it was a moſt striking and animated rehearsal of the part.

High as Mr. KEAN ſtood in our opinion before, we have no heſitation in saying that he ſtands higher in it (and, we think, will in that of the public), from the powers displayed in this laſt effort. If it was less perfect as a whole, there were parts in it of a higher caſt of excellence than any part of his *Richard*. We will say at once in what we think his general delineation of the character wrong. It was too ſtrong and pointed. There was often a severity, approaching to virulence, in the common observations and answers. There is nothing of this in *Hamlet*. He is as it were wrapped up in the cloud of his reflections, and only *thinks aloud*. There ſhould therefore be no attempt to impress what he says upon others by any exaggeration of emphasis or manner; no talking *at* his hearers. There ſhould be as much of the gentleman and scholar as possible infused into the part, and as little of the actor. A penſive air of sadness ſhould sit unwillingly upon his brow, but no appearance of fixed and sullen gloom. He is full of "weakness and melancholy," but there is no harſhness in his nature. *Hamlet* ſhould be the moſt amiable of misanthropes. There is no one line in this play which ſhould be spoken like any one line in *Richard*; yet Mr. KEAN did not appear to us to keep the two characters always distinct. He was leaſt happy in the laſt scene with *Guildenſtern* and *Rosencrantz*. In some of these more familiar scenes he displayed more energy than was requiſite, and in others where it would have been appropriate, did not riſe equal to the exigency of the scene. In particular, the scene with *Laertes*, where he leaps into the grave, and utters the exclamation "Tis I, Hamlet, the Dane," had not the tumultuous and overpowering effect we expected from it. To point out the defects of Mr. KEAN's performance of the part, is a less grateful but a much ſhorter taſk than to enumerate the many ſtriking beauties which he gave to it, both by the power of his action and by the true feeling of nature. His surpriſe when he firſt sees the *Ghoſt*, his eagerness and filial confidence in following it; the impreſsive pathos of his action and voice in addressing it, "I'll call thee Hamlet, *Father*, Royal Dane," were admirable. Mr. KEAN has introduced in this part a *new reading*, as it is called, which we think perfectly correct, In the scene where he breaks from his friends to obey the command of his father, he keeps his sword pointed behind him to prevent them from following him, inſtead of holding it before him to protect him from the *Ghoſt*. The manner of his taking *Guildenſtern* and *Rosencrantz* under each arm, under pretence of communicating his secret to them, when he only means to trifle with them, had the fineſt effect, and was, we conceive, exactly in the spirit of the character. So was the suppreſsed tone of irony in which he ridicules those who gave ducats for his uncle's picture, though they would "make mouths at him" while his father lived. Whether the way in which Mr. KEAN heſitates in repeating the firſt line of the speech in the interview with the player, and then after several ineffectual attempts to recollect it, ſuddenly hurries on with it, "The rugged Pyrrhus," &c. is in perfect keeping, we have some doubts, but there was great ingenuity in the thought; and the life of the execution was beyond any thing. *Hamlet's* speech in describing his own melancholy, his inſtructions to the players, and the ſoliloquy on death, were all delivered by Mr. KEAN in a tone of fine, clear, and natural recitation. His pronunciation of the word "contumely" in the laſt of these, is, we apprehend, not authorized by cuſtom or by the metre. Both the cloſet scene with his mother, and his remonſtrances to *Ophelia* were highly impreſsive. If there had been less vehemence of effort in the latter, it would not have loſt any of its effect.—But whatever nice faults might be found in this scene, they were amply redeemed by the manner of his coming back after he has gone to the extremity of the ſtage, from a pang of parting tenderneſs to preſs his lips to *Ophelia's* hand. It had an electrical effect on the house. It was the fineſt commentary that was ever made on SHAKSPEARE. It explained the character at once (as he meant it) as one of diſappointed hope, of bitter regret, of affection suspended, not obliterated, by the diſtractions of the scene around him! The manner in which Mr. KEAN acted in the scene of the play before the King and Queen was the moſt daring, and the force and animation which he gave to it cannot be too highly applauded. Its extreme boldneſs "bordered on the verge of all we hate," and the effect it produced, was a test of the extraordinary powers of this extraordinary actor. *(Morning Chronicle.)*

The following description is given by Madame DE STAEL of the *Hamlet* of the celebrated French tragedian, TALMA:—

"*Hamlet* is the triumph of TALMA, in the walk of foreign tragedy. The audience do not see the Ghost of *Hamlet's* father on the French stage. The apparition is discovered only in the countenance of TALMA, and certainly it is not the less terrific on that account. When, in the midſt of a calm and thoughtful conversation, he ſuddenly perceives the ſpectre, you follow all its movements in the eyes of him who contemplates it, and you can no longer doubt the preſence of the phantom, when ſuch a look attests it.

"When *Hamlet* comes on the stage alone in the third Act, and repeats in fine French verse, the famous ſoliloquy, *To be or not to be.*—.

> "La mort, c'est le ſommeil, c'est un réveil peut-être,
> "Peut-être.—Ah! c'est le mot qui glace, épouvante,
> "L'homme, au bord du cercueil, par le doute arrêté;
> "Devant ce vaſte abîme, il ſe jette en arrière,
> s' Ressaisit l'existence et s'attache a la terre*."

"TALMA did not use any action; ſometimes only he moved his head, as if to queſtion earth and heaven what death is! Without motion, the dignity of meditation absorbed his whole being. You beheld a man, amidst two thouſand men in ſilence, interrogate thought on the deſtiny of mortals. In a few years all that was there would exiſt no more, bnt other men would assist in their turn at the same scene, and be plunged in the same abyss of uncertainty, without fathoming its depth."
—*De L' Allemagne, tom.* 2. 305.

* "Death is a sleeep, a dream perchance. Perchance!—Ah! that's the word that terrifies man, ſtopped by doubt, on the brink of eternity. Before this vast abyss, he recoils back, once more clings to existence, and attaches himself to the earth."

ANECDOTES OF COOKE, THE COMEDIAN.

COOKE, while at Dublin, in 1795, one night invited home an Actor with whom he had been pleased, and they sat down to drink—one jug of whiſkey punch was soon emptied, and while drinking the second, George Frederick in his turn begins to commend young Matthews—"You are young and want some one to advise and guide you: take my word for it there is nothing like induſtry and *sobriety*—Mrs. Burns! Another jug of whiſkey punch, Mrs. Burns"—"Yes Miſter Cooke."

"In your profession, my young friend, diſsipation is too apt to be the bane of youth—villainous company, low company, leads them from ſtudying their business and acquiring that knowledge which alone can make them respectable."

Thus he proceeded drinking and uttering advice, while the whiſkey punch, jug after jug, vaniſhed, and with it all semblance of the virtues so eloquently praised. It is impossible to describe the ludicrous effect of the scene: Matthews sat gazing with aſtoniſhment at Cooke, who began to queſtion him "after each horrible face" as to the meaning of it. "There—what's that?"—"Very fine Sir"—"But what is it?"—"Oh—anger—anger to be sure"—To be sure you're a blockhead"—"Fear! fear Sir!"—But when the actor, after making a hideous face, compounded of satanic malignity, and the brutal leering of a drunken satyr, told his pupil that *that was love*, Matthews could reſsſt no longer but roared with convulsive laughter.—Cooke was surprised and enraged at this rudeness in his young gueſt, but Matthews had address enough to pacify him.

Mrs. Burns, in the mean time, had proteſted againſt making any more punch, having brought up the laſt jug upon Cooke's solemn promise that he would aſk for no more. The jug finiſhed, and Matthews, heartily tired, thinks he ſhall escape from his tormentor, and makes a move to go.—"Not yet, my dear boy; one jug more."—"It is very late, Sir, Mrs. Burns will not let us have it."—"Won't ſhe? I'll ſhew you that presently"—Cooke thunders with his foot, and vociferates repeatedly, Mrs Burns! At length Mrs. Burns, who had got to bed in the chamber immediately under them, answers, "What is it you want Mr. Cooke?"—"Another jug of whiſkey punch, Mrs. Burns."—"Indeed, but you can have no more Mr. Cooke."—"Indeed, but I will, Mrs Burns."—"Remember your promise Mr. Cooke."—"Another jug of punch Mrs. Burns."—"Indeed, and I will not get out of my own bed any more at all, Mr. Cooke, and so there an end of it."—"We'll see that, Mrs. Burns."

Then, to Matthews's further aſtoniſhment, he seized the jug & smaſhed it on the floor over the head of Mrs. Burns exclaiming, "Do you hear that, Mrs. Burns?"—"Yes, I do, Mr. Cooke." He then proceeded to break the chairs one by one, after each, exclaiming, "Do you hear that Mrs. Burns?" and on receiving reply, "Yes, I do, Mr. Cooke; and you'll be very sorry for it to-morrow, so you will;" he opened the window, and very deliberately proceeded to throw the looking glasses into the ſtreet, and the fragments of the broken chairs & tables. Matthews had made several attempts to go, and had been detained by Cooke: he now ventured something like expoſtulation, on which his Mentor ordered him out of his apartment, and threw the candle & candleſtick after him. Matthews having departed, the wretched madman ſallied out, and was brought home next day, beaten and deformed with bruises.

The disgrace attending the notoriety of this transaction drove him to further mad intemperance: the ſtage was abandoned, and in a fit of drunkenness and deſpair, he enliſted as a private into a regiment deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 16TH.

ELECTION EXPENCES.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the report on the Election Expences Bill.

Mr. LOCKHART argued at some length againſt the report being received, on the ground of its tending to unsettle the common law. Should the present bill pass, the consequence would be that none but men of considerable property could exercise the elective franchise. The bill was only in favour of candidates of a particular description, who ſtood upon the ſupport of wealthy individuals, and did not provide that others might not do what was prohibited to the candidate. If passed in a law, the bill would have a tendency to prevent gentlemen who were the moſt proper to represent the people from obtaining seats in that House; he also thought the present time, when we were about to obtain a reſtoration of the blessings of peace, not the moſt auſpicious to draw the sword againſt the principles of the conſtitution. It would be better firſt to inquire into the ſtate of the boroughs, before adopting such a measure as the present; many of which that were formerly open had now become close boroughs, from there being no nonresident electors; and many others would probably fall into the same ſtate, ſhould the bill before the House pass into a law. Neither would the bill prove beneficial to the candidate himself; as he would unavoidably be put to more expence by doing that clandeſtinely, which now was done openly and without diſguise. He also wiſhed that the word "carriage" ſhould be expunged from the bill. Should the bill be extended to counties, it would occaſion the elections to have a puritanical air, as the hustings would be deserted, and the whole business of the election would be carried on in secret He concluded by moving as an amendment, that the report be taken into further consideration that day six months.

Alderman C. SMITH (as far as we could collect his sentiments from the noise in the gallery) was againſt the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, and said, that the present bill differed from the previous regulations on the subject of elections, It had been urged againſt the meaſure, that it would be a great hardſhip on the elector, if forced to pay his own expences; but on the other hand the hardſhip was equally great on the side of the candidate, if forced to pay them. The treating act referred to resident voters, and the present measure embraced the case of non-resident electors.

Lord MILTON said, that if the Bill were extended to counties, it would have the effect of disfranchiſing nine tenths of the electors. How was it possible that the great bulk of the electors could proceed 60 or 70 miles to the place of election, and be absent many days from their occupations at a nearly ruinous expence of labour and time, as their induſtry was almoſt their only property? The amendment made, to extend the provisions of the Bill to counties muſt have been done slyly to defeat the bill altogether; but ſhould the word counties be omitted, he did not think that much that was exceptionable would remain. If an elector were non-resident, it muſt be because he thought it more for his intereſt to quit than to remain in the place of his nativity: and his inability to exercise his elective franchise was the result of his own voluntary act. But the case was different as to counties, the electors were necessarily spread all over the counties, and it would be an act of injury and injuſtice to apply to them the provisions of the Bill. If he were in order, he ſhould move, that the word counties be left out.

The SPEAKER here informed the Noble Lord, that before his amendment could be put, the House muſt decide upon receiving the report.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, that had the Noble Lord been in the House when he proposed his amendment, he would have seen that there was no intention on his part to defeat the object of the bill. In proposing an allowance of so much a mile to voters, he wiſhed to prevent many voters from being diſfranchised. A bill had been filed in a court of juſtice, to recover money that had been paid by a candidate for the carriage of voters, who had afterwards voted for another candidate; and the money had been recovered. This ſhewed, that the principle on which he proceeded was recognised in law. Being of opinion that the subject required more mature consideration, he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Lord MILTON explained.

Mr. GORDON thought that it would be advisable to to introduce a clause into the bill, by which electors within the county might be carried free of expence to the place of election. He was afraid the bill would not do a great deal of good, but ſhould vote for it as a basis for future plans of reform.

Mr. WESTERN ſhould vote for the amendment, as he thought the subject required further consideration. The bill went to reenact an old law, as the ſtatute of William was perfectly clear.

Mr. MARRYAT thought the diſtinction betwixt indemnity and bribery had not been ſufficiently attended to, and that the elective franchise was virtually taken away, when the elector had no means of exerciſing it. Should the bill pass, open boroughs would become close. He characterised the measure as illiberal, outrageous, and unconſtitutional.

Mr. W. WYNNE was surprised at the language of the laſt speaker, as the law had been clear for the laſt 100 years; and upon the principle that the electors ſhould be perfectly independent, it had been enacted, that none ſhould vote at elections who received parochial relief. He was surprised at the observation of his noble friend (Lord Milton), who seemed to think that a compensation ſhould be allowed for time. Many were of opinion that committees were bound by their oath to decide, that it was illegal to pay expences of any kind. With regard to counties, he thought it would

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be attended with the moſt beneficial effects, if the poll were carried on at each of the hundreds into which the country was divided. He ſhould vote for the report being brought up and reconſidered.

Mr. ROSE thought that the means of conveyance might be provided, but that no money ſhould be allowed to the voters to furniſh a conveyance for themselves.

Mr. MARRYAT explained.

Mr. LASCELLES was equally adverse to the Bill, whether it ſhould be confined to boroughs or extended to counties.

Sir J. NEWPORT intended, if the report ſhould be brought up, to propoſe an additional oath to the Member elected, to be taken at the Table of the Houſe, that he had not either directly or indirectly made any allowance to the voters for any kind of refreſhment or entertainment, and that he would not make any allowance of that kind.

The Houſe then divided,—for receiving the report, 58—for the amendment 82—Majority 24; the Bill was conſequently loſt.

When the Houſe was re-opened, there was ſome diſcuſſion on a motion for orders to Iriſh Courts for certain papers, which was agreed to.

The Highway Bill went through the Committee. Further conſideration on Friday.

Various accounts were ordered to be referred to the Committee of ſupply. In the Committee, Mr. PEELE ſtated the different items for miſcellaneous ſervices in Ireland, among which were 13,900*l.* to the Board of works: 24,250*l.* for printing, ſtationary, &c. for the Secretary's Office; 10,500*l.* for Proclamations, &c.; 25,000*l* for criminal proſecutions; 2,500*l.* for expences of apprehending offenders; 1,047*l.* for charge of pratique in the port of Dublin; 708*l.* for Battle Axe Guards; 9,481*l.* for the Non-conforming Clergy, 2142*l.* for Lottery Offices; 20,000*l.* for Commiſſioners of Wide Streets in Dublin; 18,000*l* for coſt of a packet ſtation at Dunmore, near Waterford; 16,000*l.* for completing a building in Dublin, formerly the Record Office; 40,000*l.* for Proteſtant Charter School; 9,672*l.* for Maynooth College.—Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

CORN TRADE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a bill for permitting the exportation of corn and grain, and moved the firſt reading of it.

Mr. ROSE could not forbear expreſſing his ſenſe of the monſtrous miſchiefs that muſt attend a ſerious alteration of the law, as it ſtood on this ſubject.

Mr. COKE (of Norfolk) wiſhed the Houſe to be on their guard againſt the ſtatements of the laſt ſpeaker. That gentleman was always the ſupporter of every meaſure of Mr. Pitt: he (Mr. C.) thank God! had been almoſt always among his oppoſers. If therefore, he ſpoke well of the conduct of that miniſter, he might have ſome credit for his opinion. The honourable gentleman had ſtated, that Mr. Pitt reluctantly agreed to the meaſure adopted in 1804. He (Mr. C.) was one of thoſe gentlemen who ſaw Mr. Pitt on the ſubject, and there were many who could confirm his ſtatement of the opinion then expreſſed by Mr. Pitt, and contradict that of the hon. gen. Had he referred to Mr. Pitt in this way with a view to influence the votes of thoſe gentlemen who were attached to Mr. Pitt's memory? He was firmly convinced, that Mr. Pitt was ſincere in 1804. The queſtion now was, as to the protecting price. He was not for that degree of price which was to cover high rent; a ſyſtem which muſt be miſchievous to the country, and injurious to the landed intereſt. He, for one, wiſhed for nothing beyond fair prices and fair rents. He was deſirous of ſeeing a greater degree of confidence between landlords and tenants, which would have the effect of bringing corn to leſs prices than uſual. He thought that the land well cultivated, would produce twice as much corn as it did. Laſt year had produced a moſt abundant harveſt, and corn could now be ſold ſo as to remunerate the farmer. Thirty ſhillings was equal this year, to forty in price for ſome years before. He proceeded to read and comment on ſome paſſages from Mr. Roſe's printed pamphlet which purported to be his ſpeech, but which he conſidered miſchievous, and a little ſeditious! *(laughing)*. It miſrepreſented the conduct of himſelf and others. The Hon. Member muſt ſurely know that his imputations were unfounded. Could he really believe, under all the circumſtances of late years, and under all the taxes which that Hon. Gentleman had taken his ſhare in impoſing, that corn could now be grown at a low price? The pamphlet, he repeated, was very miſchievous, and a little ſeditious. It attacked landholders unjuſtly, and circulated unfair imputations upon them. They were not perſons who deſired enormous prices at the riſk of ſtarving the poor. *(Hear)*.

Mr. ROSE ſaid, that Mr. Pitt did cheerfully agree to raiſing the price the firſt time; but reluctantly to the higher price. As to the charge of being factious which was brought againſt him by the Hon. Gentleman, he would ſay, let his whole life be taken againſt that of the Hon. Gentleman, to ſee who was moſt liable to the appellation of factious or ſeditious! *(Hear! hear!)* It was not the large poſſeſſions of the honourable member that ſhould prevent his defending himſelf againſt his attack and aſſertions. It was his (Mr. R.'s) decided opinion, that the landholder ſhould have a price ſufficient to protect him, but that the importer alſo ſhould have his protection. It was always his object to make himſelf clearly underſtood. He had never ſaid that corn ſhould not be proportioned to rent. But now they were about to make a great alteration without a proper enquiry; they had no evidence; they had only examined three Iriſh Gentlemen. *(laugh.)* He thought the price propoſed an unfit thing. He would not be deterred by imputations. It would tend to raiſe corn and bread improperly. He would not forbear to ſtate this in defiance of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. WESTERN did charge the pamphlet with miſchief, but not with ſedition. Yet if it had been a plain, honeſt ſedition *(much laughing)* if it had been ſo, he ſhould not blame it ſo much as he did. The committee, ſaid that Honourable Gentleman recommended a meaſure that would prevent the importation of flour. All unfair and miſchievous repreſentations *(hear.)* He had learned, that larger quantities of grain could be imported in an unmanufactured than in a manufactured ſtate. He was at iſſue with the Hon. Member as to Mr. Pitt's opinion, and was poſitive that his memory was right as to the converſation. When he ſtated to the Miniſter the meaſure propoſed, the latter ſaid, he thought there could be no oppoſition to it, and that the further alteration might take place ſubſequently.

Mr. D. GIDDY made various remarks on the general nature and peculiar circumſtances of the preſent queſtion, which he illuſtrated in various ways. Suppoſe (which he hoped and believed was not the caſe) that oak timber would grow better in France than here, would it be expedient for us to purchaſe our oak timber in that country? He was not for encouraging our agricultural intereſts at the expence of others; but ſuch was the caſe, that we muſt either grow more corn, or depend upon other countries. The ſituation of agriculture was very different in a large country thinly peopled from ſuch a country as this, which could not be expected to compete with the other more ſimple ſtate of ſociety in the cheap production of corn. Thus it appeared that we had found a country whoſe intereſts were blended with our own, and which preſented great reſources. He hoped we ſhould alwys import greatly from Ireland. Conſidering every thing relating to this country, we paid, after all, a cheap price. It was impoſſible to obtain unanimity in the exact price. The chief effect he looked for from the meaſure was rather permanency than cheapneſs. Corn could not be expected at a very low rate, unleſs by the deſtruction of our manufactures, and a revolution in our eſtabliſhed inſtitutions. Then, indeed, in a ſtate of general decay, it might be reduced in price; but yet, under all the changes that might occur, it might ſtill be dear to many.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought it would certainly be for the convenience of the Houſe, if upon this queſtion, which was merely reſpecting the exporting of Corn, the other queſtion reſpecting the import ſhould not be diſcuſſed. That part of the ſubject would come before them regularly after the preſent was diſpoſed of.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY thought it neceſſary to ſtate, that although the Petition which he had preſented from Newcaſtle, appeared to ſome perſons to convey reflections upon the motives of thoſe who framed the report, the Committee who prepared that Petition poſively diſclaimed any ſuch intention.

After a few words from Mr. ELLISON, the Bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the poſtponement of the Order for the further conſideration of the Meſſages reſpecting Lords Lynedock, Hill, and Beresford, till Friday next.

Sir C. MONCK obſerved, that 2000*l.* per annum, which was the penſion given in ſuch caſes thirty years ago, was not more than 3000*l.* per ann. at the preſent day.

Mr. HUSKISSON then moved at the Order of the Day for taking into conſideration the other Reſolutions reſpecting the Import of Corn.

Lord A. HAMILTON ſaid, that he ſhould not oppoſe this meaſure, if he could perſuade himſelf to expect from it ſuch effects as the framers of the reſolution hoped. He thought the queſtion had hitherto been conſidered more with reference to our agriculture than to other great intereſts which equally demanded our attention. It appeared to him impoſſible, that while this country was ſo great a manufacturing country as it now is, that it could raiſe ſufficient corn for its own conſumption. The export of our manufactures was, however, an object of equal and even greater conſequence than the export of all the corn that could be raiſed in this country, if all the hands were taken from the manufactures & employed in agriculture. He ſhold really wiſh to know in what way thoſe Gentlemen, who were ſo anxious for the country to export corn, would expect that foreign nations were to pay for this corn. What articles had they to give in exchange not only for our manufactures but our corn? It was ſaid that Ireland had lately from an importing country become an exporting one. This diſtinction, however, with reſpect to Ireland, ſeemed to be generally overlooked: it was not from the ſuperfluity of its produce that Ireland exported, but it was becauſe the maſs of the people of that country lived not on corn but potatoes. Was there any gentleman in that houſe that would wiſh this country to be an exporting country on the ſame principle? After ſeveral other obſervations, he concluded by moving as an amendment, that thoſe reſolutions ſhould be read a 2d time this day three months.

Sir G. CLERK admitted that it was an object of great political importance, that this country ſhould be independent of foreign nations for its ſupply of corn. He could not, however ſee how it was poſſible that this object could be obtained without calling upon the nation to ſacrifice intereſts and objects of ſtill greater conſequence. He diſclaimed entirely for himſelf as well as the framers of the report, that their object was permanently to raiſe the price of corn. He thought that thoſe who conceived this opinion had adopted the erroneous idea which ran through the reaſoning of the Noble Lord, that this country muſt neceſſarily be always an importing country. He thought it a miſtaken opinion to ſuppoſe that free trade muſt neceſſarily produce low prices, as the ſupply at all times depended much more upon our own produce than on importation. If a much greater quantity of corn was imported in future, the produce of this country would diminiſh in at leaſt an equal proportion, and therefore the ſupply would not be greater nor the price lower. He thought that it was from a proper regulation of the import that a ſteady price would be produced. If we were to rely almoſt entirely on the import for ſupply, we muſt recollect that there were ſome years of general dearth all over Europe, and in ſuch years the price of corn muſt be enormouſly increaſed. At preſent he underſtood that corn could be imported from the Baltic for ſixty ſhillings a quarter, and in a ſhort time it would fall ſtill lower. It was evident that this was a price at which the Britiſh farmer could not afford to grow it. He believed that it muſt be a price of near 80 ſhillings a quarter upon the average of years to give a fair profit to the farmers of this country; and that up to the fair price, our farmers ſhould have the monopoly in the home market.

Mr. WESTERN ſaid, that his object was the ſame as that profeſſed by thoſe who differed in opinion upon this ſubject,—they both of them wiſhed an abundant ſupply to the people of this country. The proportion of ſupply from foreign commerce was but ſmall when compared with that which our own produce afforded. Some perſons wiſhed a prohibition of importations; others wiſhed that the ports ſhould be thrown open. He thought that a proper medium might be found between thoſe contradictory opinions. He thought it evident that agriculture ought to give profits in ſome degree proportioned to other ways in which capital might be employed. If it did not, capital would certainly eſcape from that unproductive channel, and there would conſequently be a diminution of Britiſh produce. This diminution would, as he thought, be more than equivalent to all the advantages hoped for from the free importation. As to the ideas of Adam Smith upon this ſubject, he ſhould obſeve that writer had never taken into his contemplation the probability of what had happened ſince his time, that this ſhould be a great importing country; he denied that it was the object of the reſolutions propoſed to them, or that it would be the effect of them, to eſtabliſh any thing like a *minimum* price of corn. If the import price were fixed as the average price, that market would be no cheaper; for the foreign growers, as well as the Britiſh, would be checked in their exertions. He thought it would be better if the legiſlature could avoid coming to any reſolutions on the ſubject at preſent, eſpecially as an idea might go forth that Parliament wiſhed to raiſe the price of corn, now that it was becoming cheaper. He was afraid that any haſty deciſion to confirm an opinion too often ſpread abroad, that the Houſe of Commons had not a ſufficient regard for the intereſt of the people. Nothing, indeed, could be more erroneous than ſuch a ſurmiſe on this topic. He congratulated the Houſe on the immenſe capital now employed in agriculture, and on the daily improvements made in that uſeful ſcience. He did not approve of the graduated ſcale, becauſe though it muſt have occurred to the minds of Members on many former occaſions, it had never been thought wiſe to adopt it. The object had always been to produce at home a ſufficient quantity, if poſſible: if not, then to admit foreign corn freely. He contended that the immediate effect of an importation would be to withdraw a large portion of capital from employment, and to check, in a great degree, the exertions of the agriculturiſts—both the economical and the enterpriſing.

Mr. ROSE continued of opinion that the report of laſt year was ſuch as he could not agree to. The Reſolutions propoſed by his Hon. Friend, too, were not founded on inquiry, and therefore could not meet with his concurrence. His Hon. Friend had declared it to be his wiſh, after he had found the price that would protect the grower, to give encouragement to the importer. So far he approved of the principle of his Hon. Friend's reſolution; but he objected that no inquiry had been gone into, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining whether that would be its effect.

Mr. HORNER was anxious to give his reaſons for the vote he ſhould give to night, begging this only to be kept in view that if the principle of preventing the importation of grain was to be adopted, the moſt effectual mode in which it could be adopted was the beſt. The Right Hon. Gent. on the other ſide had failed in convincing him that there was any occaſion for departing from that ſyſtem in regard to the Corn Laws, which had hitherto prevailed. He was far from thinking that freedom in any trade, was bad in itſelf; or that ſuch a ſyſtem was impracticable in regard to Corn: but he thought it beſt that the ſyſtem now in practice as to the Corn Trade ſhould be kept in view, unleſs reaſons were made out for the departure from it. He was aware that commerce ſhould always give way to higher reaſons of State; but it appeared to him that there was here no ſuch reaſon; and, in addition, it alſo appeared to him, that the preſent was the very worſt ſeaſon for propoſing any change in this ſyſtem. He could not help particularly remarking the great difference of opinion that prevailed on this Second Reſolution, as to which no two Members who approved of it concurred in the reaſons on which concurrence was founded. He was unwilling, therefore to go into a detial of his reaſons why he wiſhed this Reſolution to be poſtponed. He did ſo taking into conſideration the ſtate of the manufactures of his Country and the perſons in foreign markets whom we were to meet with.—He thought that this Reſolution ought to be poſtponed, not becauſe there was not time enough to conſider it; but becauſe of the change of circumſtances which might be expected to take place with regard to our foreign relations; and becauſe there was not now time for us to to ſee in what poſture the trade of this country as to our foreign relations, was likely to ſtand. If the Houſe were to poſtpone this part of the ſubject, he ſhould have the ſatisfaction of thinking from reflecting on the Bill which had been brought in this day, to which there was likely to be little or no oppoſition in any quarter, that the Houſe had done enough in the preſent ſeſſion on this important ſubject, in the recognition of the principle of a free trade in ſo eſſential a point. If that Bill was to be maintained and carried through, as he truſted it would, it would eventually, he hoped, prove one principle part of the trade of this country, particularly of that part of the kingdom in which he was ſatisfied every Member of that Houſe felt a deep intereſt—Ireland.—That there was no danger that ſupplies of Corn could at any time be withheld from us, when we required them, he argued from this Conſideration, that the very period when our enemy had vowed our deſtruction—when our crops failed, and when the Continental ſyſtem was in full vigour, we were in ſpite of that ſyſtem in full ſupply of corn. If ſo, what reaſon had we to be afraid of our agricultural intereſt on acount of the cheapneſs at home? It was impoſſible that importation could ever be carried to ſuch a pitch as to drive out our home grown corn. The expence of the carriage of ſo bulky an article alone muſt always render that next to impoſſible, added to which there was the expence of double ſhipping from the one country to the other. As to the agriculturiſt, he would gain juſt nothing at all from the propoſition of the Right Honourable Gentleman; and as to poor rates, there would at no great diſtance, be occaſion for a revision of them; for at preſent they could be regarded in no other light than as an inefficacious and circuitous way of paying the wages of labour.—The extenſion of home demand & home market, was the true ſtimulus of all agricultural improvement. He concluded with ſtating, that this was not a merely an agricultural country, but that we depended principally on our commerce and manufactures for that diſtinguiſhed rank and preeminence we held in the ſcale of nations, & he therefore thought it impolitic to adopt any meaſure the tendency of which might be ultimately to throw diſcouragements on the commercial proſperity and reſources of the country, from an excluſive and unwiſe preference of our agricultural intereſts.

Mr. BRAND argued in favour of the Bill. He contended that the competition between the home grower of corn and the foreign importer, would not be a fair competition. The cultivator of the land at home had a very heavy tax to pay before he could bring his corn to market. It was the land that paid the poor's rates, that paid the ſalaries of the functionaries of religion: it was from the rents of the land that churches were built and roads made. Would then the foreign importer be content to pay half the expence of theſe, in order to ſtart fair in the market with the home producer of corn? The effect of a free and unreſtrained importation from foreign markets would be to throw a great proportion of the arable land of the kingdom out of cultivation. The former could not afford to grow corn unleſs he could be ſure of a certain average price for it. The effect of this diminiſhed growth of corn would be to render us unwiſely & unneceſſarily dependent upon foreign nations for our ſupply of this neceſſary article of life; and the ill effects of ſuch a precarious ſupply we had already ſufficiently felt, and might ſoon feel again with ten fold force.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE profeſſed himſelf unfavourable to the Bill. He ſaid, the queſtion in his mind ſimply was, whether it was better for the intereſt of the community at large, that they ſhould lay this proſpective tax on the conſumer of corn? He called upon the Houſe to pauſe before they laid on this additional tax. At leaſt time for further inquiry he thought abſolutely neceſſary. The Report which had been brought up contained information and details with reſpect to Ireland only; but if this information was neceſſary with reſpect to Ireland, he could not ſee why it was not equally important with reſpect to England.

Mr. HUSKISSON conceived that the appeal which had been made by a Noble Lord (Lord Archibald Hamilton), to general and abſtract principles of political economy, totally failed; becauſe the whole of our commercial and economical ſyſtem was a ſyſtem of artificial expedients. If our other regulations with reſpect to the price of commodities ſtood upon the baſis of the principles of a free trade, then there could be no objection to leaving our agricultural productions to find their own level. But while our commerce and manufactures were encouraged and forced by protections, by bounties, by reſtraints on importation from abroad, he ſaw no reaſon why the laws relating to the growth of corn ſhould alone form an exception to this general want of

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

system in almoft all other respects. The examples of Holland, Hamburgh, and Venice which had been alluded to by the Noble Lord in support of his argument, appeared to him by no means in point. The two latter, Hamburgh and Venice, were little more than trading towns; and Holland did not contain a sixth part of the arable land which there was in this country. Holland might always derive a supply of corn, either from this country, if she were at war with the continent, or from the continent, if she were at war with this country; but we might be so situated as to be entirely shut out from any foreign supply. He thought this an evil of greater magnitude than some Gentlemen seemed to imagine. The proportion of corn imported had hitherto been indeed only one thirty-fifth; but it might come, if proper measures were not taken to encourage the home cultivation, to be in the proportion of one-tenth, or even one-fifth. — Nothing could be more dangerous to the safety and tranquillity of the country, than by accustoming it to a regular and extensive importation of grain from abroad, to expose it to all the evils which must in that case result from a sudden ftoppage, or even diminution of the import; whether that ftoppage or diminution might arise from actual scarcity, or, which in some cases would probably occur, from political and hoftile motives. The effect of the consequent variation of price on the poorer classes would be in the higheft degree injurious. He owned that it would be well if those classes could be taught so much providence as to economise when the necessaries of life were cheap, in order to enable them to meet a period of dearth; but as this was more than could be expected from human nature, it became the duty of the Legislature to make such arrangements as would preserve as nearly as possible an even supply. To effect this desirable object, the Resolution proposed by the Hon. Baronet seemed admirably calculated; and he trufted, that neither the Honourable Baronet, nor any other Honourable Gentleman would be deterred from supporting it by any popular clamour that might exift on the subject. No one could su pect that his approbation of the Resolution arose from any personal bias towards what was called the Landed Intereft. Several other Honourable Gentlemen, who had maintained the expediency of the Resolution were similarly situated; all which distinctly proved the Resolution was recommended not by any partial or selfish feelings, but by considerations of sound and general policy. Adverting to the Agriculture of Ireland, he contended that the effect of the Resolution would be materially to encourage it, and this was a ftrong additional inducement with him to vote for its passing into a legislative enactment.

Mr. MARRYAT said, that as the price of every thing else had fallen, the landed proprietor could not expect to be the only exception. On such a subject the House should pause before they came to any legislative enactment, and he should, therefore, support the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER objected to the graduated scale, and should prefer a total prohibition up to the price at whic h importation was allowed; he intended. after the amendment should be disposed of, to move, that the Resolution be recommitted.

Mr. PROTHEROE opposed the Resolution.

Sir H. PARNELL briefly replied.

A division then took place, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 27—Againft it, 145 Majority, 117

Upon the suggeftion of Mr. FOSTER, the resolution was then ordered to be recommitted for this day.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Two o'Clock.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTIFLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1813."

(Continued from our laft.)

AMERICA.

After the great and splendid events which have now been surveyed, we can scarcely turn with patience to an insignificant contest, carried on in a remote corner, for no object or interest of the smallest importance to either party. Our readers, we presume, after having dwelt so long on the vicissitudes of the great European war, will be satisfied with a very slight outline of that waged on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Americans made extraordinary efforts to retrieve the overwhelming and shameful disasters of the former campaign; and they were soon able, from a numerous, though scattered population, to re-assemble an army, which greatly outnumbered that ranged under the British standard. A large force collected from the back settlements again approached Detroit, in the hope of wiping off that signal dishonour which had been there sustained. Colonel Proctor, who commanded the British, judged it inexpedient to delay till the whole of the enemy's troops could be brought forward. Making a vigorous forward movement, he on the 22nd of January attacked the advanced-guard under General Winchester, amounting to upwards of 1000 men, which was posted at French Town, on the river Raisin. The Americans, though they found in the houses and inclosures of the village an advantageous defensive position, were yet unable to withstand the impetuosity of British valour. They were not only defeated, but entirely cut off. All who were not killed and wounded in the action were taken prisoners; and in this number was General Winchester himself. This brilliant exploit placed the Detroit frontier, for the present, in a state of security.

Meantime, the Americans maintained also a force upon the branch of the St. Lawrence, which connects the lakes Ontario and Erie; and a large detachment posted at Ogdenburgh, availed itself of the frozen state of the river, to make incursions on the opposite bank. In order to put a stop to these inroads, Sir George Prevost directed Major Macdonnell of the Glengary fencibles, to dislodge them from that post. His instructions were executed in the most gallant and successful manner; the enemy were driven from their position, and were only enabled by the accidental absence of the Indian auxiliaries, to effect their escape into the woods. This action was distinguished by the heroic valour of Captain Jenkins, who, after having an arm shot off, continued still to run forward and cheer his men to the attack; and even when he had received another severe wound, did not desist, till exhaustion and loss of blood rendered him unable to move. The Americans, after this check, did not repeat their inroads.

As the season advanced however forces accumulated from the different states, and their numbers again became decidedly superior. General Dearborn, in the end of April, set sail on Lake Ontario with 5000 men, and evading the vigilance of the British flotilla, landed them in the vicinity of York, near the head of the lake, and the place of the greatest importance in that part of Canada. General Sheaffe, who had not quite a thousand, was compelled, after a gallant resistance, to evacuate the place; and the Americans thus at last obtained a firm footing on the north bank of the St. Lawrence. About the same time, General Vincent was obliged, by a still greater superiority of force, to abandon Fort. St. George, which formed the main point of defence on the Niagara frontier. To these disasters was added the failure of an attempt made by Col. Baynes to obtain possession of Sackett's Harbour. The detachment was landed, and the enemy were driven with loss into their blockhouses and batteries; but these were found so strong, that it would have been an useles waste of men to attempt storming them. The British force therefore reembarked.

Even under this overwhelming pressure, however, British valour and enterprize soon produced a reaction. The enemy having advanced beyond Forty Mile Creek to attack General Vincent, who was posted at Burlington, the latter came upon them by surprize, on the night of the 5th June, totally defeated, and forced them to retire with precipitation. The Indians, and the squadron under Sir James Yeo then operating on their rear, they were compelled to fall back upon Niagara, and had to maintain in their retreat a series of unsuccessful actions, in which they lost a great part of their army, with almost all their artillery and baggage. The British force advanced and held them nearly in a state of blockade. Landings were effected at Sodus, at the Genessee river, and at Plattsburg; the stores and provisions at these places were destroyed or carried off. Hopes were entertained, that the troops occupying Niagara might be cut off, and compelled to surrender.

A change of fortune however immediately followed. It began with the army on the Detroit frontier, which till now had been uniformly victorious. Col. Proctor having been almost compelled by the solicitations of the Indians, and of ill-disciplined militia, to make an attempt on the fort of Sandusky, was repulsed with loss. The troops were disheartened by this unwonted reverse; and the American general, Harrison, pressing on at the head of 10,000 men, forced them to retreat in confusion. The country being unfavourable to this movement, he overtook, surrounded, and made prisoners of nearly the whole; the general, with a few attendants, only escaping.

This disaster was followed by another, still more unexpected and mortifying. Whatever might be the superiority of the Americans on land, it seemed reasonable to expect that on another element, Britain would always maintain the predominance. On Lake Erie however the case was reversed. This unpropitious circumstance is said to have been occasioned by a delay in the transmission of a dispatch from Sir G. Prevoft to Admiral Warren, demanding a reinforcement of shipping. We cannot help thinking, however, that blame muft have been incurred somewhere, to render such a deficiency at all possible. So it was, that nine American vessels were on the 10th September met only by six Britifh. The unequal conteft was gallantly maintained; and the Lawrence, the American commander's vessel, at one time ftruck; but the Britifh were not able to take possession of her; relieved by the other ships she again came into action; and the result was, that the Britifh squadron, after being reduced to a ftate of almoft complete wreck, fell entirely into the hands of the enemy. This success gave to the Americans the complete command of Lake Erie; combined with the defeat of Col. Proctor, it rendered them masters of Upper Canada. They were seized with that excess of exultation, to which popular governments are liable; they already considered all Canada as their own; and publicly announced their intention of taking Montreal as their winter quarters.

The preparations, by which these magnificent boafts were to be supported, appeared not altogether inadequate to their fulfilment. Three armies, each amounting to nearly ten thousand men, in the end of October marched from different points upon Lower Canada. While General Harrison proceeded along Lake Erie, General Wilkinson embarked his division upon Lake Ontario, and General Hampton marched direct to Montreal. These troops however were formidable only in number, and possessed no qualities that could enable them to ftand the fhock of troops under Britifh discipline. Hampton's whole corps was arrested for a day by 300 Canadian militia; and additional forces coming up, he immediately fell back, and evacuated the province. Wilkinson succeed in effecting a landing near Kingfton. But Lieut.-Col. Morrison, who was ftationed at that place with a small detachment, immediately followed him; and an action took place near Crystler's Farm, twenty miles above Cornwall. The American army, six times superior in number, was totally defeated with the loss of 1000 men. It then precipitately crossed the St. Lawrence, and abandoning its boats, retreated across a difficult country to Plattsburg.

The disaster did not ftop here. On the 25th December, a Britifh and Indian force having surprised Fort Niagara, deftroyed or made prisoners of the whole garrison. They then crossed, attacked Geneneral Hill, who had collected about 2000 men on the other side, and put him totally to rout. The present year terminated in a manner as brilliant for the British arms as the preceding.

Thus amid partial reverses, the campaign by land was on the whole glorious and fortunate for Britain. At sea too, she regained that ascendancy, which naturally belonged to her. The first inftance in which this superiority was eftablifhed, was attended with circumstances peculiarly gratifying. Captain Broke of the Shannon frigate, with another small vessel attending him, had been cruising for some time near the harbour of Boston, where the Chesapeake frigate then lay. The latter, though much superior, particularly in men, did not venture to come out. Captain Broke however was anxious to make a trial of valour. On the 1ft June he dismissed the vessel which accompanied him, and with the Shannon alone, drew up before the harbour of Boston, in a posture of defiance. The Chesapeake accepted the challenge; she came out to decide, as it were, by single combat, this contest between the two nations in maritime prowess. The coast was entirely lined by the inhabitants, who could observe with ease all the vicissitudes of a combat so interesting. The issue remained not long in suspense. The two vessels came almost immediately in contact, and Captain Broke, observing that the enemy at this critical moment flinched from their guns, gave immediate orders for boarding. In less then ten minutes the whole of the Britifh crew were on the decks of the Chesapeake. In two minutes more the enemy, after a desperate, but disorderly resiftance, were driven from every post, and the Americans from the shore beheld the Britifh colours flying over the vessel, which had juft left their harbour in full assurance of victory.

The arrival of Admiral Warren at Bermuda had now eftablifhed the naval superiority of Britain in these seas; and the queftion was, how the Americans might best be made to feel it. With this view a squadron of light vessels was sent up the Chesapeake, the grand inlet of the North American ftates. These made successful descents at various havens along its coaft, and upon the rivers at its head. Wherever the Britifh landed, they took possession of the vessels and all public property, without doing any farther injury to the inhabitants. An attempt upon Craney Island did not succeed; but Kent and Swan Islands were taken and fortified, and eftablifhments were thus formed at the very head of the Bay. Upon the whole considerable injury was done to the enemy by these operations, and great alarm excited; but no vital point was reached, nor any of the grand objects of the war materially promoted. Indeed, this desultory and coasting warfare, though a favourite with the Britifh public, is never likely, we suspect, to lead to any important result. Its successes are superficial and passing; while though the suffering and alarm inflicted may tend in some measure to dispose the minds of the people to peace, this effect muft be counteracted in some measure by the irritation which it excites. No very beneficial effect, so far as we recollect has ever attended its adoption, either on the old or new continent.

These events were not much calculated to encourage the Americans in the prosecution of the war, and the necessary imposition of taxes to the amount of upwards of 5,000,000 dollars could not prepossess the nation in its favour. Although therefore the war party still maintained its ascendancy in congress, very extraordinary measures became necessary in order to preserve their influence. Among these may be mentioned the appointment of a committee to collect and record all the infractions of the law of nations, committed by the British and their Indian allies. Recurrence to so unheard-of a measure sufficiently shews the difficulty with which the minds of the people were raised to the requisite pitch of hostility; and it was evident that peace, provided it could be made without relinquishing the pretensions upon which the war was founded, would be a very popular measure. In this state of things an overture was made, whether spontaneously or secretly invited, by the ambassador of the Emperor of Russia, to open a treaty under the mediation of that sovereign. The proposition was received with alacrity; and even before the consent of England had been notified, two envoys were sent to the Russian court, who, in conjunction with the ambassador already resident there, might carry on the proposed negotiation.

The Britifh cabinet was certainly placed by this proposal in a very delicate situation. Nothing could be more plausible than this offer to negotiate, under the auspices of a monarch who was united to England by the bonds of the ftrictest alliance. To reject an offer thus made might even endanger the amity now subsisting between the two courts, and which it was so desirable to preserve. On the other hand, the advantages to America, and the dangers to England, from thus conducting the treaty, were alike obvious In all the questions of neutral privilege, which formed the main ground of discussion, Russia had a common intereft with America; she had formerly made war almoft upon the same ground. It could not be doubted therefore, that she would support with all her influence, the claims of that power. If the rejection of her offered mediation was likely to give offence, that of the propositions which she might afterwards support and sanction, would probably have consequences ftill more serious. It was therefore, we think, on the whole, wise in the Britifh cabinet to decline, on the moft decent possible pretences, this circuitous mode, and to propose opening a direct communication with the three commissioners who had been named by the American government. The latter, though dissatisfied, had no plausible reason for refusing. Having only obtained the alternative of Gottenburg or London as the place of negotiation, they chose the former, though the most remote; and it remains to be seen what the result will be.

The question now arises, whether, in conducting this treaty, any advantage ought to be taken of the prospect which has opened of soon having America alone to contend with? whether the opportuniry ought to be embraced, of inflicting chastisement for her conduct, culpable, and even base, in declaring war against a power which was fighting for the independence of the reft of the world, and even for her own? In our opinion, though juftice might sanction such a course, prudence would dissuade from it. Because a very small force has been found adequate to the purpose of defensive warfare it does not follow, that a much greater one would carry on offensive operations with success. The territory of the United States, extensive, thinly inhabited, and separated from ours by impracticable deserts, affords no fair subject for conqueft. The ascendancy so easily maintained at present, is plainly owing to this circumftance, that the American armies, though superior in number, possess neither discipline nor experience in war, But these are deficiencies which a protracted conteft would infallibly remove; and that which, at present, costs scarcely an effort, might then become a hard and equal warfa,e. We incline therefore clearly to think, that Great Britain ought in this inftance to fhew an example of moderation; that while she does not desist from former, she should forbear to bring forward any additional claims.

COURIER,—MAY 18TH

War Office, May 17.

1ft Regiment of Dragoons, Ensign S. Simpson, from the 6th Foot, vice Edwards, who retires H. Pulleine, Gent. vice Trafford, promoted, to be Cornets, by purchase.

2d Ditto, E. Weftby, Gent. to be cornet, without purchase.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons, J. Gordon Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord G. Lennox, promoted.

16th Ditto, Capt, the Hon. T. Browne, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Jebb, who exchanges.

19th Ditto, Assiftant Surgeon W. Pardy, from the 41ft Foot, to be Assiftant Surgeon, vice O' Donnell, promoted in the New Brunswick Fencibles.

1ft Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign J. Nixon to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Vane, dead of his wounds.

Coldftream Regiment of Foot Guards F. Firz-Clarence, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stothert, promoted.

6th Regiment of Foot, C. F. Speyer, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Simpson, appointed to the 1ft Dragoons.

10th Ditto, Ensign D. Fairchild to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bowen, promoted in the 56th Foot; and D. Jevers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Fairchild.

12th Ditto, Lieut. T. Earls, *from the Fermanagh Militia, to be Ensign.*

22d Ditto, Lieut. H. Crozier, *from the Tyrone Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.*

23d Ditto, Second Lieut. T. Hafker to be Firft Lieutenant, vice W. Lloyd, who resigns. P. Burchier, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hafker.

28th Ditto, M. Gilmore, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hobart, promoted.

33d Ditto, G. Blackall, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Whannell, promoted.

37th Ditto, Ensigns W. Morgan, vice Kenett, deceased, and W. Ralph, vice Towers, deceased, to be Lieutenants. T. Walth, vice Morgan, and R. Gardiner, vice Ralph, Gents. to be Ensigns.

39th Ditto, Lieut. J. Hunter, from the Hereford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

40th Ditto, Capt. R. Jebb, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Brown who exchanges.

49th Ditto, Lieut T. Gee, from the 3d Weft York Militia, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank. Hospital Assiftant A. D. Anderson to be Assiftant-Surgeon.

55th Ditto, Ensign W. Pilkington to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chartres, promoted. —— Hill, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Pilkington.

56th Ditto, Lieut. J. W. Bowen, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain of Company, without purchase, vice Royal, appointed to the 9th Royal Veteran Batt.

70th Ditto Lieut. J. Maxwell from the Tyrone Militia to be Ensign, without purchase; Hospital Assiftant J. Farnden to be Assiftant-Surgeon, vice Daunt, promoted in the Canadian Fencibles.

75th Ditto, Ensign H. Patterson, from the Kircudbright Militia to be Ensign.

85th Ditto, Quarter-Master G. Dewsnap, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign) vice Dorrell, promoted. Serjeant-Major W. Hall. to be Quarter-Master, vice Dewsnap.

67th Ditto, Lieutenant A. Stanley, from the Tyrone Militia, to be Ensign without purchase.

81ft Ditto, Ensign W. Atkin, from the 3d Weft York Militia to be Ensign.

88th Ditto, Ensign Edward Moulson, to be Lieutenant without purchase. Thomas Lewis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Moulson.

97th Ditto, G. Roch, Gent. by purchase, vice M'Grath promoted; and Lieut. J. Foot, from the city of Cork Militia, without purchase, to be Ensign.

100th Ditto, Hospital-Assiftant D. Rees to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burnside, who resigns.

102d Ditto, Major-General Sir Albert Gledftanes, from the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen. Grose, deceased.

103d Ditto, Ensign G. Walsh, from the Longford Militia, to be Ensign.

7th Weft India Regiment, Hospital Mate George K. Agnew to be Assiftant Surgeon vice Killan superseded.

9th Royal Veteran Batalion. Capt. John Royal, from the 56th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Mackenzie, deceased.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles. Major-General W. H. Pringle, from half-pay to be Colonel. vice Sir, Albert Gledftanes, appointed to the command of the 102 Foot.

Canadian Fencible Infantry, Assiftant Surgeon Wm. Daunt, from the 70th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Mabey, promoted on the Staff.

New Brunswick Fencibles, Assiftant Surg. W. O'Donnell, from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon. Assiftant Surgeon Robert Woodforde, from the 104th Foot, to be Assiftant Surgeon.

BREVET—Captain T. P. Howard, of the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army. Majors W. Balfour, of the 40th Foot; J. Dyer, of the Royal Artillery; J. W. Beatty, of the 7th Foot; D. Cameron, of the 79th Foot; G. A. Henderson of the 2d Foot; G. Jenkinson, Royal Artillery; J. Bell, Permanent Assiftant Quarter Master General; S. B. Auchmuty, 7th Foot; and Lord G. W. Russel of the 102d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army. Captains G. Beane, Royal Artillery; R. Dalzell, 43d Foot; J. Walsh, 91ft Foot; J. Walker, of the 42d Foot; J. Lee, 92d Foot; H. Hooper, of the 87th Foot; A. Bennett, 5th Foot, J. Clements, 18th Light Dragoons; C. Teale, of the 11th Foot; W. Wingfield, of the 30th Foot; L. Gray, of the 95th Foot; J. M'Alister, of the 13th Light Dragoons; E. P. Sparrow, of the 61ft Foot; T. P. Miles, of the 14th Light Dragoons; J. Campbell, of the 42d Foot; W. Green, of the Royal Artillery; W. Campbell, of the 23d Foot; C. Campbell, of the 94th Foot; W. Dunbar, of the 66th Foot; F. Gauley, of the 11th Foot; H. Obins, of the 20th Foot; W. Cator, of the Royal Artillery; E. L'Estrange, of the 71st Foot; G. Tovey, of the 20th Foot; G. Elliot, of the 85d Foot; J. D. Bringhurft, of the 1ft Dragoon Guards, to be Majors in the Army.

GARRISONS.—Lieut.-Gen. J. Hamilton, Knt. of the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Governor of Duncannon Fort, vice Lieut.-Gen. Benson, deceased.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon M. Maby, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be Surgeon to the Forces; and A. Clachar, Gent. to be Hospital-Assistant to the Forces.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

East Riding of the County of York, and Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull—T. F. E. Bowes, Clerk, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Militia, J. C. Sykes, Esq. to be Captain, vice Kirkus, deceased. W. Shore, T. Robinson, T. H. Settle, vice Corrigan, volunteered into the Line, Gents. to be Lieutenants. J. Taylor / W. S. Gibson, vice Shore, Gents. to be Ensigns.

1ft Battalion of Local Militia, J. Eland, Esq. to be Captain, vice Treacher, resigned. R. Noble, Gent. to be Ensign.

2d Battalion; H. Layton, vice Knowlsey, deceased; F. Benson, vice Kirby, resigned; J. Hudson, vice Middleton, resigned; and Heward, vice Preston, resigned, Esqrs. to be Captains.

3d Battalion, J. Dodsworth, jun. Esq. to be Captain, vice Tomlinson, resigned. R. Bell and W. Tasker, Gents. to be Ensigns. J. Rigby, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Gill, deceased.

4th Battalion, E. J. Bell, C. Pease, and W. E. Tuke, Gents. to be Lieutenants.

Crown-Office. May 17, 1814.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Waterford.—Richard Power, of Clafhmore, in the County of Waterford, Esq. in the room of Richard Power, Esq. deceased.

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